

Baby's Fib.

Baby, waking in the dark, heard one night a big dog bark. "Let her cower," she softly said. "In your bed, for she is 'fraid.' Nestled close to mamma dear, Baby sleeps, and knows no fear. Roomy morning lights the skies And opens darling Baby's eyes. Just as bright as any stars Are our darling's starry eyes. Just as fair as any day Are the curls that round them play. Now when next night she wakes thought How nice to have her baby bed. And creep into her mamma's bed— Oh, shall I tell you what she said? What a little baby fib Trundled off her tongue, so glib? But the truth it must be told— And baby's only two years old. And the night was dark and long— And she didn't know 'twas wrong— So this was the darling said, Lying in her little bed: Though no voice of dog was heard, Though no sound the night air stirred. Came a whisper in the dark: "Mamma, she finds the best dog bark." Who could withstand the childish ples? I'm certain neither you nor me. In mamma's bed, all in the dark, She creeps, 'cos she finds the best dog bark."

Forty Dollars.

"What! Forty dollars more? Forty dollars for trimmings? My mother never spent so much on any dress. And you have the dress. I hate to see such money, my dear, but with so many business men falling every day, one sees the wisdom of economy. Explain, my dear." "Well, papa," said Emma, "it is just this: Madame Farine says that I need ten yards of a trimming of four dollars a yard. The dress is half finished and really money goes so. There were other things to get. I'm ashamed to ask, but I was obliged to do so." "Very well, my dear," replied the merchant, "there is the money; but I don't think you'll need any more before Christmas. Times are not good, you know, and forty dollars was a trimming! Women are getting worse than ever."

Emma Rume slipped the roll of notes into her purse with a feeling that it was dearly bought; but fate has placed so many women in the condition of beggars, and it is so customary to do as Emma did, that she almost wondered at the little pang which shot through her breast. Besides, her father seemed to forget the matter soon, and she knew that he was called rich—that, actually, forty dollars was a small sum for him. So breakfast over, and Mr. Rume off for that mysterious region known as "down town," she dressed herself becomingly and started out on her shopping expedition. On the way, thoughts of her new dress ran through her mind. She intended to wear it on an occasion which to her seemed very important. Some one was to be present whose opinion she valued—some one she herself admired very much. Did he admire her?

She had asked the question over and over again. She had even pulled away the petals of a marguerite one by one, counting them as they fell with the words: "He loves—he loves me not." And there were to be many handsome girls present, and she was not vain; but she must look as well as possible!

Thus absorbed, she suddenly found herself several blocks below her destination. There was nothing for it but to walk back, and the way led through streets filled with miserable tenement houses. The fashionable girl hurried along until, all at once, she found a sort of barricade across the street. The middle object of this barricade was a sewing-machine, to which on one side clung a woman, and on the other a man. The woman was crying; the tears splashed down on her hand. An attendant crowd of residents contemplated the scene with evident interest, and Emma Rume became, perforce, one of their number.

Scarcely ever before in her life had Emma Rume been in close contact with actual misery. Poor, to her, simply meant not rich. Now she was among rags, dirt and misery, forced to stand still for a moment and look upon it. At first, the only emotion it excited was disgust. But as she was about to seek a passage through the squalid crowd, words fell upon her ear that arrested her attention:

"Forty dollars I've paid you on that machine, and now you'll not give me time. I only ask time. I'm honest woman. I'll pay you, Man, so you know it's all there in us and starvation! Let me have the thing back. It's but ten dollars I owe you." "You've owed me two months," replied the man. "Come, let go, Missus. I don't want to hurt you. I've got to obey orders. Money or the machine, was what the boss said."

But the woman did not relinquish her hold. Still clutching the machine, she turned her agonizing eyes upon the bystanders.

"Forty dollars," she repeated, "and the machine both, after he's taking it. I never failed until Jim broke his leg, and his work stopped, and his wages with it, and I'd doctor's bills and all."

"No, that she didn't," cried a voice from the crowd. "I'm knowing to her honesty." "And he'd better be off with his cart," cried a man who had stalked out of the entry of the house near which the crowd had gathered, rolling up his sleeves.

"Look here, good people," explained the man who held the machine, "I don't want to do this. I obey orders or lose my place and my bread and

Story of Old Fuss and Feathers.

Gen. Taylor, who was proverbially Democratic in his habits, was accessible at all times and in all places to any officer or soldier who had occasion to call upon him. His tent was always open to all callers, and no ceremony was required to gain an audience with the General's command.

General Scott, on the contrary, was very ceremonious on this point and visitors were not always successful in their applications to see him, and nine times out of ten were referred to a subordinate officer, who acted as the medium between the General-in-chief and themselves. This was not in every case satisfactory to those who expected to be favored with an interview in person, but there was no help for it, and they were compelled to submit. The following anecdote, which occurred early in 1846, and has never before been published, illustrates the point:

There was a certain Lieutenant—(now a general officer by brevet) who happened to come down the Rio Grande shortly after Gen. Scott, had landed at Brown. Being desirous of paying his respects to the commander-in-chief, he hurried off to the headquarters in the way that was customary when visiting Old Zach. As he approached he saw two wall tents with "dy" in front, which were the headquarters. Outside walked a sentinel, and inside the tent sat an orderly upon a stool, while in the first tent were seated Col. — the General's military secretary, and Capt. — one of his aids.

Lieutenant—approached the sentinel, he was saluted and his business asked. "To see Gen. Scott," was the reply. The sentinel turned to the orderly and said: "Lieutenant—wishes to see Gen. Scott."

The orderly walked toward the outward wall tent, and opening it said to Col. — "Lieutenant—wishes to see Gen. Scott."

The colonel turned to Capt. — and said, Lieutenant—wishes to see the General. Capt. —, rising, went quietly to the inner tent, and peering in, saw that General Scott was asleep. Retaining on tip-toe he said, in a cautious voice, "Hush! the General slumbers." Col. —, turned to orderly and repeated, "Hush! the General slumbers," and the sentinel repeated to the assistant ears of the subaltern: "Hush! the General slumbers."

Lieutenant—, who stood in dumb astonishment at this exhibition of formality, turned on his heel, the worst disgusted man in those parts.

Gems.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL.

Every shadow, even the faintest, has its shadow beneath it as it swings in the sunlight.

A great many pairs of shoes are worn out before a man does all he says.

A judicious silence is better than a speech without charity.—*De Sales.*

The tie that binds the happy may be dear, but that which links the unfortunate is tenderness unutterable.

Human society has never displayed so many marks of the kingdom of God, and love and hope have never done so much to sweeten human life.—*The Nation.*

MOTHER'S VOICE.

I stumbled blindly on a dark landing. And passed—above me rose a pleading face. Sent through the gloom some far-off thing to greet.

And from afar a piteous lamb replied— A mother and her lamb discovered wide— Bleat, answering eager bleat, hurrying to meet.

They met in tender transports at my feet, And something in my soul woke up and cried:

Thrice happy lamb! but, ah! what griefs were thine?

So strayed by evil hap, or evil choice! If I could, would I lead thee to the fold, Lonely and lost—some healing thy vain voice.

Lost in the night, left in dark pain to pine, Thou couldst not hear thy mother's pleading voice.

FRANK'S MAGAZINE.

Never despair, though the world forsake thee. God is ever ready to take thy heart, though broken and to give you more in return for it than the world can ever promise.

A work for Jesus may be spoken without a mention of his name. When we counsel gentleness, kindness, candor, honesty, forgiveness, brotherly love, devotion; in short, when we inculcate any of the virtues taught by the gospel, we are speaking in behalf of the Saviour and exalting his name.—*United Presbyterian.*

Dr. South has made the striking observation that one world is enough for man, and God has given us the choice between this and the heavenly. We cannot reign princes in both, or hold one in one hand and the other in the other. If "strangers and pilgrims" here, we shall be at home in the other, and vice versa. But it is also true that, choosing God, "all things"—including "things present"—are ours, though our citizenship is in heaven.—*Church Union.*

When the Christian's trials shall end in triumph, the redeemed one, if permitted to look back over the battle-field of life, will be more thankful for their sorrows than joys, for their conflicts than moments of ease. We but seldom think of Christ's triumphant entrance into Jerusalem, while thousands of hearts truly and momentarily go to Gethsemane and Calvary for courage and hope and salvation. This thought should encourage us to bear hardships as good soldiers. "These light afflictions, which are but for a moment, work for us as a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."—*Domestic Journal.*

A Farmer's Offset.

A "hired man" who has been employed on a farm in this county for several months, entered suit against his employer the other day for balance of wages, amounting, as he claimed, to \$32. The suit was on trial in Justice Alley yesterday, and it looked at first as if the plaintiff had a clear case. He gave dates and figures in a straightforward way, and seemed a very honest young man. When the farmer took the stand he said:

"I claim an offset for that \$32. No man need sue me for that honest owe."

"What is your offset?" asked the lawyer.

"He's an unbeliever!"

"In what?"

"Why, in the Bible."

"What has that to do with your owing him \$32?"

"It has a heap to do with it. I had six hands in my employ, and we were rushing things when I hired this man. He hadn't been with us two days when they stopped the reaper in the middle of the forenoon to dispute about Daniel in the lion's den, and in three days we had a regular knock down over the whole swallowing Jonah. The man who run the mower got to arguing about Samson and drove over a stump, and damaged the machine to the tune of \$18, and the very next day my boy broke his leg while climbing a fence to hear and see the row which was started over the Children of Israel going through the Red Sea. It wasn't a week before my wife said she didn't believe Elijah was fed by the ravens, and bang me if I didn't find myself growing weak on Noah and the flood. That's my offset, sir; and if he was worth anything I'd sue him for a thousand dollars besides."

The court reserved his decision for twenty-four hours.—*Ex.*

A Fountain of Youth.

Mr. David Caruthers, formerly of Montana, now in Washington Territory, wrote the Spokane Falls concerning the discovery near that place of a lake of waters which possess wonderful healing virtues. He boldly asserts that there is no disease of the skin that two or three baths will not cure, while in nervous troubles, rheumatism, paralysis, and like ailments, the water has a beneficial effect almost immediately, and in a few weeks makes a new man of the patient. As yet no correct analysis of the water has been made, but almost any one can detect salt and borax in the taste. The lake is nearly round, being a mile and a half long and over a mile wide, and is sheltered on all sides by immense forests of pine and fir. The water is clear, of a dark color, and so buoyant that it will sustain the weight of a man without any exertion whatsoever. There is no animal life in the lake except a species of jelly-fish. Ordinary trout or other fish die immediately upon being placed in the water. The lake has no visible outlet, and although fed by several small streams it never increases or decreases in size. Almost anything can be cleaned in the lake much better than the most powerful chemicals. Its wonderful medicinal properties came to be known some two years ago through an old paralytic sheep-raiser, who had driven his flock into the lake to give them the benefit of a good bath. A few days after he noticed that a number of his sheep had been afflicted with the scab were greatly improved. Then he began regularly to wash his animals. In a short time they were completely cured, and not only that, but he found that his lambs, was gaining new life and strength. Grieved beyond measure, he gave his whole attention to his lambs, and in a very short time it was completely cured. A new day of health and wonderful cure spread rapidly around the country. Sick people began to arrive and camp on the shores of the lake. All who came were greatly benefited and a large majority entirely cured. Recently a small hotel has been built on the lake, and comfortable bath-houses established. At the present time a great number of invalids are at the lake, and when the place is suitably advertised, it is expected that there will be no limit to the number that will come. Among the many at the lake is Ladd, the Portland Barker. Mr. Ladd has been a confirmed paralytic for a number of years, and has unsuccessfully sought relief throughout all Europe. In the short three weeks of his stay at Medical Lake he has experienced great benefit, and confidently expects to be cured. There can be no doubt or question as to the future of Medical Lake. Says Mr. Caruthers: "At the present time it is far too far out of the ordinary channels of communication to attract much attention, being a six-day stage ride from Walla Walla, but the wonderful medicinal virtues will, some day, make the lake the grand sanatorium of the United States, if not the world. When the Northern Pacific Railroad is completed it will run within seven miles of Medical Lake. Then the fountain of youth will at last be effectively opened to mankind."

It Was All Right.

The late Judge W. on a visit to Niagara, when the car was in use, he noticed a plane, raised and lowered by steam power, went into the water-house to witness the descent, and to go himself. After the car started, fully impressed with the danger, he turned to the man in charge and said: "Suppose, sir, the rope should break?" The man, with a serious countenance and a single eye on business, replied: "Oh, they all paid before they went."

Work for Children.

"One of the greatest defects in the education of children, is in neglecting to accustom them to work—a certain amount of work is necessary to the education of children, their future independence and comfort depends on their being accustomed to provide for their thousand recurring wants that nature entails on them."

Even if this necessity did not exist, moderate employment of some kind would preserve them from bad habits, promote health and enable them to bear the confinement of the school-room and teach them more than anything else appropriate views respecting their own efforts.

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It is too often the case that children, after spending six hours in school, are permitted to spend the rest

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1880.

(Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.)

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 18 C.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

Ten Cents a Month till End of Year.

The Press entered its twenty-eighth (28th) volume on January 1st, 1880. Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1880.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,

of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,

of Indiana.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR—Thomas J. Jarvis.

FOR LIEUT. GOV.—James L. Robinson.

FOR SEC. OF STATE—Wm. L. Saunders.

FOR ATTORNEY GEN.—Thos. S. Kenan.

FOR STATE TREAS.—John M. Worth.

FOR AGENT FOR THE STATE—W. P. Roberts.

FOR SUP. PUBLIC INSTRUCTOR—J. C. Scarborough.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE—Jas. Madison Leach and Fab. H. Buebe.

ELECTION, TUESDAY NOV. 2.

FOR ELECTORS, 7TH DISTRICT—T. F. Klutz.

FOR CONGRESS, 7TH DISTRICT—R. F. Armfield.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATE—W. B. Glenn.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS—R. S. Linville.

FOR SHERIFF—J. G. Hill.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS—D. P. Mast.

FOR TREASURER—C. J. Ogburn.

FOR SHERIFF—M. H. Morris.

FOR CORONER—H. R. Lehman.

Appointments.

A. H. Joyce and W. B. Glenn, Repub-

lican and Democratic candidates for the

Senate, will address the people of Stokes

and Forsyth at the following times and

places:

STOKES COUNTY.

Walnut Cove, Monday, Oct. 11th.

German, Tuesday, " 12th.

Delton, Wednesday, " 13th.

J. T. Joyce's Store, Thursday, " 14th.

Lawsonville, Friday, " 15th.

Sandy Ridge, Saturday, " 16th.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Hardin Hall, Monday, " 18th.

Kennersville, Tuesday, " 19th.

Joe. Beeson's, Wednesday, " 20th.

Ben. Hampton's, Thursday, " 21st.

Bethania, Friday, " 22nd.

Alston Stewart's, Saturday, " 23rd.

GRAND MASS MEETING.

A grand rally of the friends of

Hancock, Jarvis and Armfield will

be held in Winston on Wednesday

27th, October. Distinguished speakers

will be present. All are invited to

attend. Let there be a big turn

ut.

INDIANA AND OHIO.

Dispatches from Cincinnati up to

12 o'clock, Tuesday, say there will

be undoubtedly a larger vote polled

than ever before. In some precincts

the vote at noon was up to the high-

est ever before cast. It is repre-

sented to be the most exciting elec-

tion held for a long time.

Wednesday morning dispatches

give Democratic hopes of Indiana

and West Virginia, but having un-

scrupulous and corrupt leaders of

the Radical party to contend against

no certain conclusion could be ar-

ived at up to Wednesday noon.

In Indiana numerous affairs of a

serious character occurred and at

Shelbyville numerous bar-room

fight occurred. Sheriff McCorkle,

Democrat, was killed by a Republi-

can, supposed to be Edward Ken-

edy.

LATEST NEWS.

2 o'clock, A.M., WEDNESDAY.—

The entire Democratic State ticket

is elected in Indiana by from 5000

to 8000 majority, with a probable

gain of several Congressmen.

Ohio has gone Republican by re-

duced majority over last year.

Latest news conflicting. Matters

still in doubt.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.—The

sale of the Midland Railroad has

Only a few weeks till the Pres-

idential Election. Register! Re-

gister!!! REGISTER!!! Let no

young voter fail to see to it that his

name is on the poll books in his

proper township.

THE STILL HUNT.—In this

county the Republicans are repre-

sented to be working in rather a

quiet way, hoping to carry the elec-

tion by clandestinely circulating all

manner of falsehood and misrep-

resentation and resorting to trickery

to alarm the timid, but with very

little, if any, effect thus far.

In the country at large, the Re-

publican leaders, in their despera-

tion, have even enlisted Gen. Grant

to attack and vilify Gen. Hancock,

according to current reports, al-

though Gen. Grant has considerably

modified his reputed sayings against

Gen. Hancock, and denies some of

the alleged charges.

The World has this from its spe-

cial correspondent at Chicago:

"Gen. Grant to-day most em-

phatically denied and repudiated

the alleged interview printed in a

Cincinnati Republican newspaper,

in which he was made to denounce

Gen. Hancock as a scheming politi-

cian and a vain and incompetent

soldier. He says he never made

any such statements to Rev. C. H.

Fowler or any other person, and is

at a loss to know how they could

have originated."

The News-Observer of the 10th

inst., says:

Grant now says that Hancock is

a vain, weak, ambitious man; that

he was no soldier during the war

and will be a mere plaything in the

hands of the politicians. On page

800 of J. Russell Young's book,

Grant expressed himself a year ago

as follows:

"Hancock is also a fine soldier.

At the time he was named Major-

General, we were not very good

friends, and my personal prefer-

ences were for Schofield, but I felt

Hancock had earned the promotion

and gave him the name of Stanton. He

wrote me a beautiful letter on the

subject, and our relations have al-

ways remained on the most cordial

footing. I have great respect for

Hancock as a man and a soldier."

It is customary for the Republi-

cans to try to intimidate the

young voters with a recital about

what will happen if Hancock is elec-

ted. The same thing was done to

prevent a Democratic majority in

the House of Representatives of the

National Congress. The Democrats

have now both the Senate and the

House, and what is the result?

Peace and quiet, unexampled pros-

perity every where; your green-

backs are worth their face value in

gold and silver—all since the Dem-

ocrats are a power in Congress.

If there is trouble hereafter, mark

our words, the Republican elec-

tion will be the cause of it.

Look back four years, and you

will see what an iniquity was perpe-

trated. Washington city surround-

ed with troops, ordered there by

Grant to intimidate Congress. The

Radical office-holders are determi-

ned to rule or ruin. Let the people

run these vampires at the ballot-

box and thus quietly pull out their

fangs and render them powerless.

A good, long, strong pull altogether

will do the work.

The Wilmington Star has men-

tioned more than once that the Ra-

dical managers were not too good

to try any method or to resort to

any scheme by which the people could

be robbed of the right of choice.

Months ago the same paper men-

tioned that it was not improbable

that the Legislatures of New York,

Connecticut, and New Jersey (all

Republican), would be called to-

Vote the straight-out Dem-

ocratic ticket in November, no swap-

ping or scratching. Remember how

it was two years ago, and don't feel

satisfied until you have done your

duty and voted your principles on

election day. Eternal vigilance is

the price of liberty, and the purity

of the ballot-box can alone keep the

country in its present Democratic

prosperity.

An English colony is doing

wonders in their new settlement in

West Tennessee. Why cannot a

similar cooperative German colony

be established among the hills and

valleys of Forsyth. There is money

in the farm with judicious work

and management. Learn to observe

and go to work and you will achieve

wonders.

MAJOR DANIEL AT GREENSBORO.

Those who failed to hear the

speech of Major Daniel, of Virginia,

on the night of the 8th inst., at

Greensboro, from all accounts, mis-

sed a rich treat. We regret that we

have not room for the Patriot's re-

port of the same.

The Patriot of the 9th says:

A full house greeted this distin-

guished gentleman on last night at

the Court House, a large portion of

the audience being ladies. A more

appreciative audience never listened

to a speaker. We noticed also a

number of prominent Republicans

present.

Gov. Jarvis says Maj. Daniel's

speech at the King's Mountain cen-

tennial celebration was the best he

ever heard.

CHEERING.—The news from New

York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey

and California this week, are of the

most cheering character.

The Greensboro Patriot has the

following just and timely re-

marks, worthy of commendation:

There are in the Republican par-

ty of North Carolina a considerable

number of good, well-meaning white

men, who were Union men through

the war and fell into the Republi-

can party after the war, because

they regarded it as the Union party.

And since then they have continued

to act with that party because they

have been made to believe that the

Democratic party was hostile to

them and if in power would oppress

them. It seems to us that the ex-

perience of the past four years since

the Democracy has had control of

the State government, should dispel

any illusions of this kind. No Uni-

on man has had cause to regret the

ascendency of the Democratic party

in this State nor will he have to re-

gret the success of the National

Democratic party and the election

of Gen. W. S. Hancock, for that

will be the cementing of friendship

and good feeling not only between

the sections, but between the peo-

ple of the States who heretofore

have been alienated by the persistent

efforts and selfish purposes of de-

signing politicians. There is no reason

why the Union men of the South

should not support the Democratic

party.

Rufus Barringer was a leader

in the secession movement—a Bri-

gade-General in the Confederate

Army. Buxton was also a seces-

sion leader—organized a company,

and they both persuaded poor white

boys to enlist in the army. Now,

they leave those poor white boys,

crippled and maimed, to starve or

live as best they can. These cham-

pions of secession—both of them—

voted for a negro barber for As-

sistant Doorkeeper of the Conven-

tion of 1873, in preference to one

of those boys whom they persuaded

Col. Fred A. Conkling, brother

of Senator Conkling, addressed a

large audience of independent Repub-

licans and democrats, in New York

last week. He read the memorable

words of Charles Sumner, uttered in

Faneuil Hall, twenty-five years ago,

telling why he (Sumner) belonged

to the Republican party, and then

The R. title +

The *Prairie Farmer* is not wedded to any particular breed; but it advocates the improvement of the dairy cows of the country by using improved blood, be it Holstein or Short-horn, Jersey or Ayrshire. Any, and all are good. Select a male from a family of milk known to be of excellent milking quality, and cross upon the best milkers in the herd. Raise the heifer produce, and improve their progeny in the same way, weeding out the unprofitable cows, and in a few years the herd will consist of cows that will

Some experiments in setting milk were made not long since by a correspondent of one of our Eastern metropolitan exchanges, which possess much interest. The writer evidently is not novice, as is seen by a perusal of his article. He says that one of the strongest arguments in favor of low cooling, which allows of deep setting, is the small amount of labor in the management of milk. By dropping the temperature from 10 to 15 deg. below 60 deg., the cream can be thrown up quickly and the milk quickly got out of the way, and a large saving in time, space and labor is effected. Now, such an

In the same article the writer, without special mention of setting milk in submerged cans, evidently does not look with favor upon that system. He holds that milk needs airing as well as cooling. He says the influence of the oxygen in the air ripens the cream for easy churning and develops flavor in the butter, that he has proved this by taking milk from the same mess and immersing one part in oxygen gas and the other in carbolic acid gas and keeping them at the same temperature for 48 hours and then churning each separately. Butter from the cream in oxygen came in two-thirds of the time required for the cream in carbon, and the butter was in every trial higher flavored and had better keeping quality. These results occurred without any

The article concludes as follows: The experiments in setting milk in carbon and oxygen have a significant bearing upon the mooted question whether cream is best churned sweet or sour. Since the churning was facilitated and flavor and keeping quality developed only in the milk set in oxygen, it argues that exposure for oxydation is all that may be necessary to accomplish these ends, and that acid may yet be dispensed with, as well in butter-making as in cheese-making. All good butter-makers now churn at least as soon as souring begins, or a little before, with a growing tendency to the latter practice. Milk which is kept till fermentation sets in is evi-

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Supreme Court of California decided that no county or municipal

The Governor of Illinois has ordered an election for four additional Judges of the Superior Court of Cook county, in which Chicago is situated. The order is in accordance with a provision of the State constitution giving one Judge to each 50,000 persons, and is rendered necessary by the increased population of the county. The official census returns give Cook county a population of 607,538.

representatives of this country are expected to interfere in the domestic affairs of the countries to which they may be sent. A settlement of this question is expected when Secretary Everts returns from New York.

The injunction granted by Judge Baxter, at Knoxville, in the Louisiana Lottery Company's case, was simply a provisional one, restraining the postmistress at Louisville from sending the letters beyond her immediate and personal control until further orders from the Court. The application for an injunction will be heard by him at Louisville in October.

Cambridge, Mass. He will remain in this country until after the Presidential election—possibly until spring.

A telegram from Boston says the American Missionary Association received a check for \$150,000 from the Stone estate.

Adwin Goddard Child, U. S. District Attorney for Connecticut, died in Stamford, Conn., aged 47 years. He was a lawyer of high repute, and was Governor Buckingham's private secretary during the war.

Elisha Biles, Jr., President of the American Publishing Company, died in Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Prudence Larkin, who had reached the alleged age of 106 years, was buried from her residence in Hancock, N. Y. Her son, a preacher, is said to be 80 years of age.

F. M. Shaw, ex-president of the first National Bank of Paoli, Kansas, which went into liquidation a few months ago, was arrested in Paoli on the charge of having made false entries in the report of the condition of the bank.

In the case of Brooks, alias Seine, arrested in Quebec, last month, for a forgery committed in Columbus, Ohio, Judge Carron has just decided that the prisoner cannot be extradited on the warrant, which does not adequately allege the offence. A new demand for extradition will be argued.

A private letter from Egypt, received in Boston, says that President Hayes has commuted the sentence of Stephen Mission, formerly of Boston, who was

The Ragusa correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* telegraphs as follows: The Prince of Montenegro, in a letter to Admiral Seymour, professes profound willingness to advance on Dulcigno if he can first obtain an European guarantee of ulterior assistance

The *Times*' correspondent at Gravosa telegraphs: Everything is at a standstill pending instructions from the Powers, which cannot arrive for two days. The weather is still favorable for coast operations. The British Consul has returned to Cettinge. The report that the Foreign Consul at Scutari had been arrested is totally unfounded. A plot has been discovered at Podgorizza for the surrender of that town to the Albanians. The principal Mahometans there have been arrested, including the Prefect, at whose house compromising correspondence was seized.

Never does a man believe so strongly in the attraction of gravitation as when he sits down in a chair and finds it gone.

THE TIDE RISES, THE TIDE FALLS.
The tide rises, the tide falls,
The twilight darkens, the curlew calls;
Along the sea sands damp and brown
The traveler hastens toward the town,
And the tide rises, the tide falls.
Darkness settles on roofs and walls,
But the sea in the darkness calls and calls;
The little waves, with their soft white hands,

"Fie, fie, er, ah, ah, er, er, my lady, it
 is better, I think, to be a knight than
 that rhyte wylf." This said, she
 fled with great engladness, and to the
 maiden masqued, she whom he yet did
 still the more squeeze, he quoth
 "Now by my hallowme, thou fayre
 and sweet unknown; I know thy dear
 and dulcet voice. I wyl my honest
 knighthood lay to thy art my dear, the
 first. Say, who thinkest am I?"
 "Thou art the only one," she
 whisped low, and spake his name. "O
 ha!" wyl loud loffen the knight. "Od
 fish, thou speaken by the book. 'Tis
 he I am, and thou, my own, thou
 my fond Elfrida." Low speaken the
 fayre one and say that it was she. And
 then the knight, with fondest love im-
 pressed, brought that in the courtined

Egypt's Scattered Obelisks.

Thirty obelisks transported from Egypt from time to time are now standing in various parts of Europe. Of these there are in Rome eleven, of which four are higher than the New York obelisk. The highest of these, and the highest in Europe, being 106 feet without the base, stands before the Church of St. John Lateran. The obelisks

At St. John in the piazza of St. Peter's is 82 feet 2 inches high. Both of these are mounted on high pedestals. The pedestal of the St. John Lateran obelisk is 44 feet high, making the entire height of obelisk and pedestal 150 feet. The pedestal of St. Peter's obelisk is a little less than 30 feet high, making the whole height of the monument 132 feet 2 inches. If Commander Gorringe had brought with him the entire pedestal on which the New York obelisk stood at Alexandria, about the same proportions will be observed as those of the St. John Lateran obelisk, the pedestal of the former being 27 feet 1 inch, and its obelisk 88 feet 11 inches, making the whole height of our obelisk 96 feet.

Why Ireland is Poor.

On the contrary, according to the Dublin *Farmer's Gazette*, the decrease in the number of animals has been as follows: Horses, 15,337; asses, 2,564; cattle, 146,552; sheep, 56,342; pigs, 223,139; goats, 113,153; poultry, 3,000,000. The population of the country is estimated at 8,000,000, so that it is now with a population of 5,000,000. That country is richer now with a population of 5,000,000 than it will be in the course of time with a population of 8,000,000; and, as the same writer says, the country is advanced in progress, that unfortunate country will be poorer still when the population consists of 1,500,000 herdsmen, looking after the remaining cattle for the English market.

The poverty of Ireland does not produce the same results as in the East. Water power is abundant, harbors are numerous and safe, the soil is fertile, minerals are found in great quantities

of Ireland there is a lesson for all nations whose commerce and manufactures are struggling into existence in opposition to the insidious policy of foreign countries, their pauperized la-

be beaten down in his price by Irish competition. The same discrimination is now made against the importation of American cattle in England, but under a different pretext although the reason is precisely the same. This prohibition of cattle export, however, proved eventually advantageous to the Irish, since it threw them upon the industry of raising sheep and manufacturing woolen goods, in which they excelled their English neighbors and undersold them both in England and the United States.

the wool, in the absence of an abundant circulating medium, is an exciting and picturesque feature of Irish history.

During this time it was the policy of England to allow no commerce in her dependencies, save such as was carried on in British bottoms, and with crews, three-fourths of whom were natives of

Mrs. Judson's Ghost.

Dr. Wayland, in his "Life of Judson," has but feebly portrayed the scene of Mrs. Judson's funeral. Our decks were crowded by sailors of all nations, and every flag was at half-mast, while a long line of boats took ours in tow, and on arrival at the wharf the clergy of every denomination

general they had lately witnessed prepared the minds of the crew for the access of superstition. Soon after leaving St. Helena the second mate awoke suddenly in the night. The poor fellow's tone evinced that he was as much frightened as were the sailors, who, he said had seen a ghost.

"A ghost, Mr. Bronson?" I asked.

"What kind of a ghost?"

"Mrs. Jackson, sir; we can all see it in the foretop."

"Pshaw!"

"Captain, do come on deck, do, and you will see it for yourself," replied Mr. Bronson.

Well, as I had never seen a ghost, I complied with his request, and walking

"Boys," I said, "who will wish to
me into the forepart and speak to her?"
There were brave men among the
crew who would have gone aloft on any
order to send down a royal yard, even
if they thought the mast might go
down with them. But none of them
would stir. At last I said, "Do you
think it is my place to go up there and
stow the topgallant studding-sail?"
Then they understood the meaning
of the apportion. This said, which,
when not in use, was lashed against
the mast, they went aloft with ease
and spreading their arms the fore and
head, had assumed the weird and un-
earthly appearance of a ghost. So
puzzled by metaphysicals was solved.
Had I sent the men below and gone
up myself, no more could I have
convinced them that they had not
seen the ghost of Mrs. Judson.

NOTES OF THE WORLD'S ACTIVITY—
RAILWAY, ART AND MANUFACTUR-

The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad has contracted for 2,000 new box and 1,000 stock cars.

The railroad boom has struck Mississippi. Seven lines are projected, and steps will be taken to put the projects into practical execution at once.

The Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Company has broken ground at Cairo for the construction of its large elevator, whose capacity will be 1,000,000 bushels.

Some thirty or forty purchasers of land in Western Iowa from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad about three years ago stopped payments, claiming that the company's title was invalid. The case has just been tried, and the Judge directed the jury to find for the railway company.

The total tonnage movement over the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad for the year ending August 1 shows a gain of 104,711 tons, and a gain of 203,121 tons, or 203,121 tons, against 253,956 for the preceding twelve months. The cotton receipts by the route exceeded 400,000 bales, by far the largest on record.

The Connecticut River Railroad Company, which is already operating the Vermont Valley (from Brattleboro to Bellows Falls, Vt.) and the Ashuelot

lister of Marine shows the latter to be most advantageous in comparison with either Cardiff or Newcastle coal. He states that a better fuel is produced in briquettes and in addition to this, there are still further advantages of greater facility in loading, stowage of a larger quantity, diminution of loss from dust, and the capacity to bear exposure. On this account, the compressed fuel has been generally employed of late in the French navy. The best article in this line is said to come from the Anzin mines. In the north of France, and the company working the slack from this source produces daily about 500 tons of the compressed material.

How Patronymics Grow.

the merchants of Tyre and Sidon led the commerce of the world, the Phœnicians, it is well known, had opened the way to the metals and gems, and subsequently, during the foreign dominion of the Roman occupancy of the island, these were industriously and remuneratively worked by the conquerors of the world. We have only to suppose that the inhabitants of Cornwall retained, after the departure of the Romans, the name which they had heard applied to the tin mines, and afterward, during the period of the Saxon heptarchy, the officer whose business it was to oversee the working of the tin mines, was called *tin-warden, standard or standan*. In this manner the guardian of the woods has become our *Woodward*, or *Woodard*. So, also, the proper name *Berard* and *Berard* remind us of the time when the *ber* was an important officer for the worlding, *the* the

Albania and Turkey.

The English Female Form
Considered.

There is little bathing at Brighton.

of young Britons are even half a mile out in the water. The women do not swim as much as our English women bathe in flannels, generally blue, which are sieves, the arms, which are the best limbs they have to show, being exposed to the sun. The sun does not scorch those fine, muscular arms, but merely puts a little haze or fog upon them to tempt their roses out. They all wear bathing shoes, or rather slippers, which do not hide the ankle, as the pebbles here and there would soon lacerate the feet. They wear stockings in but few cases, and I think wear corsets in the water but little. The bathing dress is made loosely, particularly below the middle, and is sel-

whole foot of the English woman is a masculine article, girded into abominable shoes, which may be sensible in design, but are without symmetry. I think we make the best shoes in the world for both men and women. We are the best dressed people, although the model of our styles is manifestly

boats, and the fishermen, with their
bodies fluent, limbs long and pliant, and
heads cut fine and clear of the shoulders.

**The Pleasures and Pains of
Bathing in Great Salt Lake.**

A bath in the Great Salt Lake is a
sensation that no visitor should deny
himself. Bathing at an elevation of
4,200 feet above the sea, in an element
that scarce can be found anywhere else
in the world save the Dead Sea or in
the lakes to the northeast of Salt Lake,
is an opportunity that ought not to be
lost. The water is wonderfully dense,
containing about 22 per cent. of com-
mon salt. A-bathing train carries out
daily great numbers of bathers. There
is no surt, generally. When there is,

throat causes strangulation. It seems impossible to sink in the water. One

ulation the body would be found floating in the surface. Nothing was supposed to live in this water; but some scientists discovered infusoria, by microscope examination. In lagoons natural salt is made by the heat of the sun and gathered in large quantities. The lake has no visible outlet. The main theory of its intense salt is that for ages the waters from the limestone mountains have flowed down into this reservoir containing a small amount of chloride of sodium. The evaporation by the sun has left the salt and so, for all the centuries, the water has grown saltier and will continue so to do.

At some time the lake has had immense extent. Its

IN A CHURCH near Thurso, on a certain sacramental occasion, a minister who had a reputation for curious illustrations, made use of one which will bear comparison with any yet recorded. Speaking of the likeness of the true christian to the great Exemplar, he delivered himself of the following:

THE MARKETS.

closed heavy. No 2 and superfine have been
firmly advanced. The market is now
high grade of flour, Bantam four dull
No 2 and No 3. No 2 at \$3.55, No
super extra at \$3.50 00. No 3 at \$3.55,
No 4 at \$3.60 00. Bids extra at \$3.65
No 2 and No 3. No 4 at \$3.65 00. No 5
western spring wheat extra at \$1.70 00;
No 6 at \$1.75 00. No 7 at \$1.80 00. No 8
at \$1.85 00. No 9 at \$1.90 00. No 10
at \$1.95 00. No 11 at \$2.00 00. No 12
at \$2.05 00. No 13 at \$2.10 00. No 14
at \$2.15 00. No 15 at \$2.20 00. No 16
at \$2.25 00. No 17 at \$2.30 00. No 18
at \$2.35 00. No 19 at \$2.40 00. No 20
at \$2.45 00. No 21 at \$2.50 00. No 22
at \$2.55 00. No 23 at \$2.60 00. No 24
at \$2.65 00. No 25 at \$2.70 00. No 26
at \$2.75 00. No 27 at \$2.80 00. No 28
at \$2.85 00. No 29 at \$2.90 00. No 30
at \$2.95 00. No 31 at \$3.00 00. No 32
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at \$4.25 00. No 57 at \$4.30 00. No 58
at \$4.35 00. No 59 at \$4.40 00. No 60
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at \$5.55 00. No 83 at \$5.60 00. No 84
at \$5.65 00. No 85 at \$5.70 00. No 86
at \$5.75 00. No 87 at \$5.80 00. No 88
at \$5.85 00. No 89 at \$5.90 00. No 90
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at \$9.85 00. No 169 at \$9.90 00. No 170
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at \$10.65 00. No 185 at \$10.70 00. No 186
at \$10.75 00. No 187 at \$10.80 00. No 188
at \$10.85 00. No 189 at \$10.90 00. No 190
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at \$13.55 00. No 243 at \$13.60 00. No 244
at \$13.65 00. No 245 at \$13.70 00. No 246
at \$13.75 00. No 247 at \$13.80 00. No 248
at \$13.85 00. No 249 at \$13.90 00. No 250
at \$13.95 00. No 251 at \$14.00 00. No 252
at \$14.05 00. No 253 at \$14.10

fair export demand. The second call was firm; fair inquiry. Sales, No. 2, Oct. 51¢ 5/16.

Nothing was done in Oats at the first call. During session the market was quiet but rather weaker for asked, which was not much more than received. The second call was inactive and slightly lower. Sales at this call, No. 2 white at 46¢ 1/2 for Oct.

The Rye market was nominal at 86c. for State. Mail was dull and unsettled.

At BUFFALO Wheat was in fair demand prices nominal: No. 1 white Michigan at 61 25/32.

AT WILKINGTON: Corn 40¢; soybeans 45¢; prime white at 40¢; mixed at 38¢; yellow at 36¢; white at 34¢; red at 32¢; white at 30¢; yellow at 28¢; white at 26¢; red at 24¢; white at 22¢; red at 20¢; white at 18¢; red at 16¢; white at 14¢; red at 12¢; white at 10¢; red at 8¢; white at 6¢; red at 4¢; white at 2¢.

AT LIVERPOOL: Red winter Wheat was quoted at 50¢; red winter spring Wheat at 48¢; yellow winter Wheat at 46¢; white winter Wheat at 44¢; red winter Wheat at 42¢; white winter Wheat at 40¢; red winter Wheat at 38¢; white winter Wheat at 36¢; red winter Wheat at 34¢; white winter Wheat at 32¢; red winter Wheat at 30¢; white winter Wheat at 28¢; red winter Wheat at 26¢; white winter Wheat at 24¢; red winter Wheat at 22¢; white winter Wheat at 20¢; red winter Wheat at 18¢; white winter Wheat at 16¢; red winter Wheat at 14¢; white winter Wheat at 12¢; red winter Wheat at 10¢; white winter Wheat at 8¢; red winter Wheat at 6¢; white winter Wheat at 4¢; red winter Wheat at 2¢.

AT LOS ANGELES: Red winter Wheat was quoted at 48¢; red winter spring Wheat at 46¢; yellow winter Wheat at 44¢; white winter Wheat at 42¢; red winter Wheat at 40¢; white winter Wheat at 38¢; red winter Wheat at 36¢; white winter Wheat at 34¢; red winter Wheat at 32¢; white winter Wheat at 30¢; red winter Wheat at 28¢; white winter Wheat at 26¢; red winter Wheat at 24¢; white winter Wheat at 22¢; red winter Wheat at 20¢; white winter Wheat at 18¢; red winter Wheat at 16¢; white winter Wheat at 14¢; red winter Wheat at 12¢; white winter Wheat at 10¢; red winter Wheat at 8¢; white winter Wheat at 6¢; red winter Wheat at 4¢; white winter Wheat at 2¢.

GROCERIES:

AT NEW YORK: Coffee was a little more active and in fair demand. Prices were: Arabica coffee at 18¢; prime cargo at 16¢; 14¢; 12¢; 10¢; 8¢; 6¢; 4¢; 2¢; 1¢; 1/2¢; 1/4¢; 1/8¢; 1/16¢; 1/32¢; 1/64¢; 1/128¢; 1/256¢; 1/512¢; 1/1024¢; 1/2048¢; 1/4096¢; 1/8192¢; 1/16384¢; 1/32768¢; 1/65536¢; 1/131072¢; 1/262144¢; 1/524288¢; 1/1048576¢; 1/2097152¢; 1/4194304¢; 1/8388608¢; 1/16777216¢; 1/33554432¢; 1/67108864¢; 1/134217728¢; 1/268435456¢; 1/536870912¢; 1/1073741824¢; 1/2147483648¢; 1/4294967296¢; 1/8589934592¢; 1/17179869184¢; 1/34359738368¢; 1/68719476736¢; 1/137438953472¢; 1/274877906944¢; 1/549755813888¢; 1/1099511627776¢; 1/2199023255552¢; 1/4398046511104¢; 1/8796093022208¢; 1/17592186044416¢; 1/35184372088832¢; 1/70368744177664¢; 1/140737488355328¢; 1/281474976710656¢; 1/562949953421312¢; 1/1125899906842624¢; 1/2251799813685248¢; 1/4503599627370496¢; 1/9007199254740992¢; 1/18014398509481984¢; 1/36028797018963968¢; 1/72057594037927936¢; 1/144115188075855872¢; 1/288230376151711744¢; 1/576460752303423488¢; 1/1152921504606846976¢; 1/2305843009213693952¢; 1/4611686018427387904¢; 1/9223372036854775808¢; 1/18446744073709551616¢; 1/36893488147419103232¢; 1/73786976294838206464¢; 1/147573952589676412928¢; 1/295147905179352825856¢; 1/590295810358705651712¢; 1/1180591620717411303424¢; 1/2361183241434822606848¢; 1/4722366482869645213696¢; 1/9444732965739290427392¢; 1/18889465931478580854784¢; 1/37778931862957161709568¢; 1/75557863725914323419136¢; 1/151115727451828646838272¢; 1/302231454903657293676544¢; 1/604462909807314587353088¢; 1/1208925819614629174706176¢; 1/2417851639229258349412352¢; 1/4835703278458516698824704¢; 1/9671406556917033397649408¢; 1/19342813113834066795298816¢; 1/38685626227668133590597632¢; 1/77371252455336267181195264¢; 1/154742504910672534362390528¢; 1/309485009821345068724781056¢; 1/618970019642690137449562112¢; 1/1237940039285380274899124224¢; 1/2475880078570760549798248448¢; 1/4951760157141521099596496896¢; 1/9903520314283042199192993792¢; 1/19807040628566084398385987584¢; 1/39614081257132168796771975168¢; 1/79228162514264337593543950336¢; 1/158456325028528675187087900672¢; 1/316912650057057350374175801344¢; 1/633825300114114700748351602688¢; 1/1267650600228229401496703205376¢; 1/2535301200456458802993406410752¢; 1/5070602400912917605986812821504¢; 1/10141204801825835211973625643008¢; 1/20282409603651670423947251286016¢; 1/40564819207303340847894502572032¢; 1/81129638414606681695789005144064¢; 1/162259276829213363391578010288128¢; 1/324518553658426726783156020576256¢; 1/649037107316853453566312041152512¢; 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024¢; 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048¢; 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096¢; 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192¢; 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384¢; 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768¢; 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536¢; 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072¢; 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144¢; 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288¢; 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576¢; 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689153¢; 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378306¢; 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756612¢; 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513224¢; 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026448¢; 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052896¢; 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105792¢; 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211584¢; 1/680564733841876926926749214863536423168¢; 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072846336¢; 1/2722258935367507707706996859454145692672¢; 1/5444517870735015415413993718908291385344¢; 1/10889

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